

Carex latebracteata Waterfall, sp. nov., *C. saximontana* simillima; 5 bracteis foemineis inferioribus latis, planis; bracteis infimis 4.5–5 cm. longis, 4–10 mm. latis; 4 bracteis inferioribus proximis parvioribus; 2–3 bracteis foemineis superioribus 3–4 mm. longis, lato-oblongis vel orbiculatis; perigyniis 8–9 mm. longis, corpus ca. 5 mm. longum et 2.5 mm. latum, rostrum 3–4 mm. longum; orificio rostri oblique secto 1.2–2 mm. alto; partibus spicae superioribus masculinis 4–5 floribus, 4–5 mm. longis et ca. 2 mm. latis; seminibus 4 mm. longis et ca. 2.5 mm. latis.

C. latebracteata can easily be differentiated from *C. saximontana* by the larger, broader, more numerous lower leaf-like pistillate scales, by the larger perigynia which have an orifice with a v-shaped slit extending down one side of the rostrum of each one, and by the larger staminate part of the spike which has more flowers. The TYPE is *Waterfall 11380*, on the east side of a rocky wooded ridge, 16.4 miles north of Broken Bow, McCurtain County, April 19, 1953. It is deposited in the Herbarium of Oklahoma A. and M. College. ISOTYPES will be sent to the Gray Herbarium, the New York Botanical Garden and the Missouri Botanical Garden. Additional material seen includes *Blinn 43*, rocky wooded hillside, one-fourth mile west of Beaver Bend State Park, McCurtain Co., April 25, 1952.

C. saximontana (according to Mackenzie, l. c.) extends from Manitoba to western Nebraska and British Columbia to Colorado. *C. latebracteata* is, at present, known only from the Ouachita Mountains of southeastern Oklahoma. It grows on rather steep slopes in rich woods, not on open xeric slopes, and is usually found in cracks or depressions where rich soil and humus have accumulated.—U. T. WATERFALL, DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND RESEARCH FOUNDATION, OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE, STILLWATER, OKLA.

PUTTY-ROOT AND LESSER CELANDINE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—On April 4, 1953, I made an early field trip to a spot along Ten-Mile Creek, three miles east of Waynesburg, Greene County, in Southwestern Pennsylvania, to check on winter leaves of some plants of Putty-root (*Aplectrum hyemale* (Muhl.) Torr. which we had found the previous spring, but which had failed to bloom. There were 22 winter leaves showing, but only one of the plants subsequently bloomed. In

Bedford County, where a similar clump of leaves was found last spring, none bloomed.

The plant must be very rare in our area, for the above two stations are the only ones we have been able to find in ten years' rather intensive botanizing in Western Pennsylvania. The few specimens in the Carnegie Museum Herbarium, Pittsburgh, are all over fifty years old.

Along the flood-plain of Ten-Mile Creek, in the same region, I found also Lesser Celandine (*Ranunculus Ficaria* L.), rather rare generally, and previously unreported for Western Pennsylvania. Our only other specimen was from Montgomery County, in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The plants grew in clumps, a foot or so across, and were scattered along the creek in alluvial soil for a couple of miles down the stream—as far as I traveled. They seemed to be well established. It may be that the plant is often overlooked, for it blooms quite early, and disappears completely above ground by early summer.

Specimens of both plants were deposited in the Herbarium of Carnegie Museum.—W. E. Buker, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Volume 55, no. 660, containing pages 349–378, was issued 14 January, 1954.